

But it was "Ode to the John Marshall High School," written by Miss Helen A. Mott, which brought forth the greatest applause. It was a poem with red words furnished the avil chorus, for this was the air used, and it was all magnificent.

The marching bands filled most of the lower floor, and were ushered in with perfect order. They were already assigned. One by one the banners of the respective organizations were carried to the stage, until its rear was filled with them. The City Council drew good seats near the front, while all were placed on their hearing distance as possible. Then the people at large were admitted, until the time came when no more could be accommodated.

Mr. Carrington speaks. As chairman of the committee which brought the Civic Co-operative Organization into existence, Tazewell M. Carrington called the meeting to order. "We have," he said, "founded a mighty force that shall have an influence, we trust, for all time to continue on the high plane of integrity in the business, professional, social and governmental life of our city and do our part in so demanding high standards that these who transgress will either seek obscurity or move to a more congenial atmosphere. Let our purpose be to support every impulse of the spirit to the highest and best business methods as will bring no reproach on the fair name of our city, and to use our individual endeavor to see that our offices of honor and trust are filled by men who ring true."

The foundation of natural advantage of Richmond, and the superstructure reared by the hands of its builders, was discussed by Henry Landon Cabell, former president of the Chamber of Commerce. He spoke of the water power, of the channel to the sea, of the territory to the South, with its cotton and its timber, and of the tobacco which forms such an important part of the manufactures of Richmond. He attributed the success achieved to the fact that the people have lent character to business endeavor. The claims of Richmond as a location for industries present, he said, an unanswerable argument.

W. T. Dabney was introduced as one known in foreign lands as Colonel Dabney, and at home, among his friends, as "Booster Bill." Mayor Richardson said he was the round peg in the round hole—fits the place exactly.

Burying the Knocks. Having been admonished to say his remarks briefly and make a quick getaway, Mr. Dabney said that the pessimists of Richmond are being rapidly buried, with as much cheerfulness as the occasion will permit. "If we are not the best city in the world," he said, "who is unwilling to do his part for the city, he could confer just any favor upon it—to purchase a ticket and get out."

In going over his list of good things for the future, already enumerated, he said that if we do not do it, we usually do the right thing, although there may be a few who think otherwise—approves the ordinance permitting the construction of a road to Urbanna, Richmond's territory, together with the Northern Neck road, also in sight, and he immediately indicated the two lines will bring millions of dollars of commerce in a trip of three hours which now takes about a week, most of it going to Baltimore. The most encouraging sign of all to him, said Mr. Dabney, lies in the fact that the men of means of the city are investing their money in local manufacturing enterprises. The Locomotive Works and the American Tobacco Company were complimented for the spirit they have always shown towards co-operation with the chamber in its work for Richmond.

Coming to the change in city government, which most of the speakers regarded as the biggest thing of the day, Mr. Dabney spoke in earnest praise of the City Council, which has made efforts for the city's growth possible and successful. He told how they have voted themselves out of office, out of power and of influence and of prominence, because they felt it best for the welfare of the city that they should do so. He believed hundreds of thousands of dollars a year will be saved by the simplified form of government—saved in spite of the fact of an honest, counsellor administration which has preceded.

Predicts Big Things. "We will have 200,000 people in 1920," said Mr. Dabney, and he was lost for a moment in applause. "This is not mere talk, but I know what I am saying. We will annex the outlying towns and make a great city, and make it better for those we absorb. The great civic problem of the day is providing homes at reasonable prices for the man of moderate means. You can't make happy homes and great cities without the modern necessities of water and sewerage."

At the conclusion of the song which followed a wire was pulled, and baskets of flowers, thousands of cheering rhymes, printed on colored paper, over the heads of the audience.

Then Mayor Richardson read a letter from a citizen of Richmond, whose name was withheld, and who started life at the conclusion of the War between the States without a dollar, paying the sum of \$15,000 toward a public library for Richmond. This brought more applause of which there was always a liberal supply.

Magnificent New Year. Dr. Callahan, the next speaker, began by complimenting the city on the action of the Council in voting a simplified form of government, which, he said, "has happened the finest things which have happened in the city, not merely because of the thing itself, but because of that which it stood for, namely, a real and unselfish desire to advance the welfare of the city. It was a magnificent closing of the year that has just ended. It is no less a magnificent opportunity for the year that



All the curves of fashion are framed in our stock.

There is not a style popular in New York but what is represented in our collection.

Ours is the only store in Richmond that actually produces clothing under their own supervision and from their own piece goods, etc.

This gives decided advantage to our customers in quality, newness of styles, and especially in prices!

Suits with the exact curve and line that makes them fashion leaders.

Overcoats, all the odd styles in cut, pattern and fabric.

If you want anything in clothing, hats, shoes or furnishings that's just right, it's here.

Cravats that Fifth Avenue special stores sell at \$3 we sell at \$1.50 to a dollar less.

Special gloves to-day, imported from Gloversville, N.Y., at \$1.15.

Others just as good, imported from England, at \$1.50.

W. T. Dabney

is coming. It is now up to us, the citizens of Richmond, to make good the opportunity that has been given to us. The mere change in the form of government will mean nothing unless we, the citizens, put meaning into it. The Administration Board was not created for the sake of giving a few fat positions to men who need the money and could not make it outside of public office."

Continuing, he said that civic government, whether of a nation, a state or a city, is a purely secular affair, that it has nothing to do with a man's religious belief, knows nothing, understands nothing about a man's manner of worship, about the place of his prayer or his idea of Deity. "A citizen is a citizen, whether he goes to cathedral, church or synagogue. There is no theology in taxation. There is no creed in the ballot box. When you vote, vote with your conscience, not with your catechism."

The citizen will get out of the world exactly what he puts into it, said Dr. Callahan. Whatever qualities are expected of the candidate, they must be put into the ballot box by the citizens. Public interest must be put above personal friendships and fraternal and social relationships. It is right to criticize a public servant, if it be not done unjustly or hastily or temperately.

In conclusion he spoke of the Richmond of the future—well paved, well lighted, well swept and well kept streets; of fine, modern schools, with well paid teachers; a public library of ample size and equipment; a Richmond of happy homes and contented citizens, of a citizenry "that knows their rights and knowing, dare maintain; that see their duty, and seeing, dare to do."

Home the Basic Element.

Former Governor A. J. Montague, the last speaker, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Although it was growing late, he held the audience packed to the end. He spoke of "The Homes of Richmond, the Success of Her Commercial and Social Integrity," pointing out that upon the home rests all that is permanently good in civic life. Incidentally, he referred to the fact that the literature of the South has not been altogether satisfactory, attributing it to the prejudice that there have not been enough people in this section to permit of the necessary interchange of ideas, but said that as cities grow larger and more people come, the literature will improve.

Other speakers, continued the Governor, were the fruit and flowers, while the homes of which he spoke are the ground which furnishes the nourishment and the life of the trees which produce prosperity and civic greatness.

Great Made in Homes.

A military school, he said, might produce a Bonaparte, and a university might turn out a Kant, but it takes a home to produce a Washington or a Lee. "Shall a Gibson, of the yellow race, in the year 3,000, write of the decline and fall of the American nation? Never, so long as the virtues move and dominate the American home. Eternal vigilance is the price of honor and integrity, as well as of liberty."

Our people are too prone, he argued, to be carried away by the superficial, to think that we are making progress, whereas they may mean retrogression. "What is the difference between a 'communist' form of government, if we have not the right sort of people to elect the right sort of men? What is the good of educational institutions, if we do not have the right men and women to teach them? The American people are too much carried away by physical display, when it is really the weak, small voice within which is the real power. Sometimes we are not austere enough as parents, allowing a too careless freedom to our children. Forgetting that the character means nothing to one who has not the character which appreciates the responsibilities of liberty."

THOUSANDS WATCH THOUSANDS MARCH

Eyes of Half the Town Follow Business Men as They Tramp From City Hall to Auditorium, With Banners Flying.

Between a mile and a half of humanity lining both sides of the street, 2,000 business men and city officials marched in parade from the City Hall to the City Auditorium last night in the interest of a Greater Richmond. Several thousand were such a procession here. Manufacturers, jobbers, retailers, lawyers, physicians, engineers, traveling men, insurance men, bankers, Aldermen, Councilmen, policemen—all were in line, more than 2,000 of them, six abreast in some places, and in others, single file, extending eight city blocks from the City Hall to the City Auditorium.

Even the most liberal advance estimates of the men who conceived and engineered the great demonstration failed to approximate the number that gathered around the City Hall waiting to see the parade. The cheering of citizens along the line of march, the banners flying from all parts of the city as early as 7 o'clock, and it was not until forty-five minutes later that the last man was in line and the other given up to advance.

Crowd at City Hall. Long before the business organizations began to get into the crowd, the City Hall was filled with people. Every street car deposited from a score to a hundred, and others came in automobiles, in vehicles of every description, and on foot. A cheering throng was gathered in front of the City Hall, and the crowd turned up its overcoat collars and snatched off their hats in a moment of enthusiasm.

Cravats that Fifth Avenue special stores sell at \$3 we sell at \$1.50 to a dollar less. Special gloves to-day, imported from Gloversville, N.Y., at \$1.15. Others just as good, imported from England, at \$1.50.

Mounted Police Head Column. The hands on the clock in the City Hall tower pointed to 7:15, when the march to the Auditorium began. A cheer broke from the crowd as the squad of mounted police in the vanguard started forward, opening a wide pathway through the assembled throng. Close behind followed a detachment of bicycle policemen, and behind them a big squad of bluecoats from headquarters. As the column bore past the southeast corner of Tenth and Broad, the flank men on both sides were handed red fire torches, lighting up the surrounding buildings with a ghastly red glow, and bringing in a crowd of people to the front with the torches.

Following close behind the preservers of the peace, came a company from the City Fire Department; next, members of the Board of Aldermen, Common Council and heads of the city departments, the whole squad headed by Mayor D. C. Richardson. A big banner inscribed "City Officers," announced to the few who did not know them by sight, that these were the city fathers. Two other banners carried by this division, called out constant applause all along the line. The first bore the legend: "Richmond's Growth, Building Operations—1907, \$2,000,000; 1908, \$2,000,000; 1909, \$2,000,000; 1910, \$2,000,000; 1911, \$2,000,000; 1912, \$2,000,000." The second bore the words: "Richmond's Growth, Seventeen and a Half Millions Invested in Building from August 1, 1907, to January 1, 1912."

Other Organizations in Line. In close formation behind the police and city officers followed the big delegation from the Richmond Advertisers' Club, the organization which, perhaps, more than any other, was responsible for the success of the movement. Following them came, in the order named, all of them bearing banners inscribed with the names of the organization, the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Travelers' Protective Association, the United Commercial Travelers and the South Richmond Business Men's Club.

Behind the ranks of the long line marched the auxiliary aides, detailed from the Richmond Light Infantry Blues to keep the 2,000 raw recruits in step. They performed Trojan service in organizing and keeping in good order a double regiment of as raw soldiers as ever essayed military duty without previous drill. The two companies and drum corps, placed at strategic points in the line of march, helped materially to keep the men steady and stirred the latent soldier in each man's heart with patriotic airs.

Ambulance Brings Up Rear. One of the happiest touches of the whole procession was an ambulance which followed the column jealously in the rear, and which, with a full complement of surgeons and first-aid-to-the-injured requisites, it furnished a laugh at every succeeding street corner; a laugh, however, which was not without its note of pride.

Like the intrepid hospital corps which followed the army through all its vicissitudes, the representatives of the Richmond Health Department trailed along in the wake of the industrial army, ready to lend help in the event of the accident which hobs up unlooked for when thousands of human beings congregate thickly in small space.

And behind the ambulance followed the inevitable after-parade, familiar to everybody who has craned his neck to catch a glimpse of the steam plow when the circus came to town. Largely composed of the genus small boy of both colors, it contained a number of unattached citizens, who, attracted by the red fire and the music, took the middle of the road route to the Auditorium as the easiest and most convenient.

Half-Mile of Red Torches. From the City Hall to a point well beyond Third Street stretched the long line of march on Broad Street. At the corner of Eighth, in the region of the moving picture palaces, the crowd on both sides of the street, watching the parade, blocked all traffic, including the street cars. Upper story windows framed eager faces—most of them feminine—watching with wonder the half-mile of hobbling red lights stretching westward.

At Adams Street the column wheeled to the left and shortly afterward to the right, into Franklin Street, where the sidewalks were lined with people as they were in the business section. In front of the Jefferson Hotel, and occupying every inch of the steps and balconies, stood one solid mass of people waving their handkerchiefs to the parade.

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FIGHT IS STARTED IN SUPREME COURT

Legal Clash Over Interstate Commerce Laws Promises to Be Spectacular.

Washington, January 2.—A spectacular fight over interstate commerce began to-day before the Supreme Court of the United States when briefs were filed in the New York harbor sugar lighterage case. The Interstate Commerce Commission appealed to the Supreme Court to stop the course of the new Commerce Court, the former's power over rate-making reduced to nothing. The Federal Sugar Refining Company pointed to the arrangement of individuals to pay Arcoche Bros., sugar refiners and owners of a Brooklyn dock, compensation for lighterage goods across New York harbor to the railroad stations on the Jersey shore, as a "new and dangerous method of unjust discrimination," which, if successful, would make former methods "mere adolescents."

The commission issued an order based on a finding that the lighterage compensation allowed to the Arcoche Bros. and not to the Federal Sugar Refining Company, amounted to an unjust discrimination. The new Commerce Court temporarily enjoined the enforcement of the commission's order.

If the Commerce Court may, simply as a matter of convenience, set aside the commission's order, the convenience of carriers, or some other similar reason, enjoin temporarily enforcement of an order of the commission," said P. J. Farrell, solicitor for the commission, in his brief, "it may, we submit, destroy for all practical purposes the power of the commission and render impossible the regulation of transportation agencies."

He said this was a fact because transportation rates were so interwoven, and the practices of carriers in one locality so related to other localities, that one order might become unjust and unreasonable by another order being temporarily enjoined.

Ernest S. Underwood, solicitor for the Federal Sugar Refining Company, argued in a brief that the railroad proposed to defeat the Interstate Commerce laws against discriminations by declaring the favored shipper's private dock to be a railroad terminal, granting him exclusive territory and trusting to the necessities of the general public to force the growth of the terminal.

ANCIENT CHURCH BURNS. Edifice Built in Time of Lord Baltimore Destroyed. Wilmington, Del., January 2.—The St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church at Warwick, Md., near the Delaware State line, a historic landmark of the Maryland-Delaware peninsula, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was built 225 years ago in the time of Lord Baltimore.

The blaze started from a defective flue. There being no fire apparatus in the town, the structure was soon consumed. The loss is \$15,000, partly insured.

The pastor, the Rev. Father Charles A. Crowley, was celebrating mass at midnight when the fire broke out. He dismissed the congregation at once and hurried to the scene, several miles distant.

Part of Disolution Plan. Trenton, N. J., January 2.—A certificate of dissolution has been filed by the American Tobacco Company, which was incorporated in 1911 with a capital of \$5,000,000. Most of the stock was owned by the American Tobacco Company.

General's Son Arrested. Mexico City, January 2.—Charged with implication in the Reyes revolutionary plan, Rodolfo Reyes, son of General Bernardo Reyes, was arrested this afternoon and placed in military prison, where his father is confined. Rodolfo, prior to his arrest, placed himself voluntarily at the disposal of the authorities. He denies his guilt.

Streets Dangerous. In 1911 423 Persons Were Killed in New York Thoroughfares. New York, January 2.—Dangers of the streets of New York are thrown into strong relief in the annual report of the Highway Protective Society, made public to-day, showing that street accidents resulted in the killing of 423 persons and the serious injury of 2,604 in 1911. During 1910 there were 375 killed and 340 seriously injured. In 1911 sixty chauffeurs ran away and escaped detection after killing pedestrians, according to the report.

Two Fires in Norfolk. Norfolk, Va., January 2.—Two threatening fires here to-day resulted in a loss of about \$20,000. The first fire, at the corner of the old Y. M. C. A. building, on Main Street in the heart of the business center, was extinguished by the fire department. The second fire, at the corner of the old Y. M. C. A. building, on Main Street in the heart of the business center, was extinguished by the fire department.

GOVERNMENT HAS PROOF OF CLAIMS (Continued From First Page.)

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WIDE MOMENTS FOR CONGRESSMEN

Holiday Recess Ended and Busy Session Is in Sight.

Washington, D. C., January 2.—A busy session is in prospect for Congress when it reconvenes to-morrow after the holiday recess. The deliberations may run well into the summer without halt even for the presidential nominating conventions. With the Russian treaty abrogated, the pension bill and urgent deficiency appropriation bill out of the way in the House, tariff legislation is expected as soon as the Ways and Means Committee can send out the revised schedule. The iron and steel schedules probably will come first, and is expected within ten days.

Tariff legislation, however, is by no means all that is on the legislative program, for heads of many important committees are certain to exert pressure for the consideration of many important bills. The House session, relating to injunctions to be pressed by the Judiciary Committee, Panama Canal legislation is to be urged by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, members of which have returned from a three weeks' inspection of the Canal Zone.

The Rules Committee has under consideration important matters, including proposed investigations of the "money trust," the shipping combine and the so-called harvester trust. The committee contemplates recommending the appointment of a joint committee to conduct inquiry abroad into all three subjects.

Investigation of the United States Steel Corporation and the Sugar Company will be resumed next week. The probability is that neither of these special committees will report for some time. Each is expected to recommend important legislation.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will press legislation affecting treaties with foreign nations and the committee of expenditures in the various departments of the government, which were active during the last session, are planning to renew work with vigor for the purpose of recommending economies in administration.

Many other matters are to be considered, among the most important being the appropriations which the Democrats now control for the first time in sixteen years. The curtailment of many appropriations is looked for. Legislation affecting the army and navy will also be considered.

Representative Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has expressed the hope that Congress can complete its work in June in time for the national conventions, but there are many who seriously doubt it when they contemplate all that is scheduled to be done and the delays that will be encountered.

The tariff program probably will be considered in a caucus of the House Democrats before many weeks. The wool bill has been postponed for a time until the full report of the Tariff Board can be digested. Meanwhile the iron and steel, chemical and sugar schedules are to be considered by the committee. Food schedules will be taken up also.

There is little before the Senate just now, the upper body having to await action by the House. The pension bill, passed in the House, will come up for the Senate's consideration first, in all probability.

The bill providing for direct election of United States Senators, passed in the House last summer, still is in conference. The conferees are to meet within a few days, but thus far no agreement has been reached.

ALL ELECTION OFFICERS ONLY QUALIFIED VOTERS. Raleigh, N. C., January 2.—Wake county, in which the city of Raleigh is located, is soon to have the first election since any election ever held in the United States where all of the election officers will be the only qualified voters. The election is to be held in District No. 4, Cedar Fork Township, and is for a special school tax. One of the voters was appointed registrar and the other two were appointed judges of election, these constituting all of the electors. There will be no chance for bribery or election corruption.

FINDING IN SAUFLEY CASE MAY BE MADE PUBLIC TO-DAY. Norfolk, Va., January 2.—Evidence taken in the court-martial of Ensign E. C. Saufley has been sent to Washington, and it is expected that the finding of the court will be made public with the action of the Navy Department to-morrow or Thursday.

Ensign Saufley was accused of refusing to take out the torpedoed Bladde when ordered to do so by his superior officer. Ensign Saufley claims the Bladde was unseaworthy, and he did not feel like taking the responsibility of risking the lives of his crew on the boat.

It is said that twenty officers gave testimony during the trial of the young officer, who was held in custody at the battleship Kansas.

CARED FOR IN WILMINGTON. Captain Ferguson, His Wife and Crew of Wrecked Steamer Reach Port. Wilmington, January 2.—Captain William C. Ferguson, his wife and thirty members of the crew of the British steamer Thistle, previously reported ashore and brought to shore on Cape Lookout, were brought here to-day by the revenue cutter Captain John G. Berry, and are being cared for in the direction of British Vice-Consul James Sprunt until advice is received from the owners.

FAIRBANK—Died, Tuesday, January 2, 1912, at 3:30 A. M., at the residence of her husband, 1018 Hanover Avenue, BESSIE MAYHEW, wife of Grayson L. Fairbank.

Funeral services at 12 o'clock THURSDAY, January 4, from her late residence, Interment in Hollywood.

JOHNSON—Died, January 2, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. W. Powell, 621 South Lenoir Street, S. A. Y. LIE E. JOHNSON, widow of John P. Johnson, of King William county, Va.

Funeral from above residence WEDNESDAY, January 2, 12:30 P. M. Interment in the family burying ground in King William county, Va.

WOODSON—Died, this morning, Monday, January 1, 1912, at 11:30 A. M., which consumed four days. Mr. JAMES T. WOODSON, an old citizen. Interment will be in Goodland county, Va., THURSDAY.

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CONGRESS FACED BY MANY MATTERS

Soon Will Be Begun Consideration of Measures of Great Importance.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, D. C., January 2.—Before Congress has been in session many days there will be a temporary suspension of talk regarding presidential candidates, the Sherwood pension bill, the ineffectual efforts made by a few members to cut down the mileage grab and kindred subjects, and strict attention will be paid to other matters. Regular committee hearings have already begun. Chairman Hay, of the House Military Affairs Committee, is busy getting his measure for the consolidation of several departments of the army in shape. Chairman Paddock, of the Naval Affairs Committee, will begin figuring on how to build for the country one or two big battleships at the least possible cost; the judiciary people will wrestle with that ever-recurring, widespread problem and a law that will bring out of dry territory the Port-Office and Post Roads. The Committee will begin regular hearings to regulate the country's big postal business, and in fact, everything will be in full swing all along the line before the end of the present week.

For a while after the Jackson Day dinner, which will be the climax of the present political issues will be tracked in order that the real business for which Congress assembled may be transacted.

The Jackson Day dinner over and the time and place for holding the next Democratic national convention agreed upon, the country may expect six or seven months of good, hard work at the hands of the nation's lawmakers.

Within a few days an employers liability bill will be introduced in the Senate and the House. The special commission appointed some time ago to investigate and report upon the work has, after months of labor, completed its hearings, and will now ask Congress to act upon its recommendations.

The two bills will be drawn for the House and Senate by Congressman Brantley, of Georgia, and Senator Sutherland, of Utah. While in the opinion of Senator Sutherland such a law would entail an expenditure of about \$100,000 annually, it is his opinion also that this would probably be counterbalanced by a reduction in cost.

The proposed law would provide for a graduated scale of damages based on the nature of the injuries received by the employee.

It is generally agreed by both the labor interests and the railroads that the kind of the kind contemplated is needed.

Another important measure that will receive consideration soon is the establishment of a children's bureau, for the purpose of improving conditions in child life generally.

Advocates of the measure take the position that inasmuch as the Federal government appropriates money to study animal life, the soil, botany and kindred subjects, some attention should be given the matter of collecting information and statistics on infant mortality, race degeneracy and the health and training of children.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is taking great interest in the movement to collect all available information regarding the life, habits and general characteristics of children from various viewpoints, and Congressman Peters, of Massachusetts, is equally interested in the matter in the House.

It is estimated that the operation of a bureau such as that contemplated would cost more than \$30,000 a year, and it is pointed out that the United States cannot afford to be niggardly when millions are spent to protect property rights alone.

P. H. McG.

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